

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO.:

CARLOS BRITO,

Plaintiff,

v.

MANGLAR, L.L.C.; D.H.  
ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC d/b/a  
GELATERIA MADE IN ITALY; GOLD  
CHICKEN GOLD CORP d/b/a GOLD  
CHICKEN GOLD; and PANGOLD, LLC  
d/b/a DON PAN INTERNATIONAL  
BAKERY,

Defendants.

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**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff, CARLOS BRITO, individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated mobility-impaired individuals (hereinafter “Plaintiff”), sues MANGLAR, L.L.C.; D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC d/b/a GELATERIA MADE IN ITALY; GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP d/b/a GOLD CHICKEN GOLD; and PANGOLD, LLC d/b/a DON PAN INTERNATIONAL BAKERY (hereinafter “Defendants”), and as grounds alleges:

**JURISDICTION, PARTIES, AND VENUE**

1. This is an action for injunctive relief, attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12181, et seq., (the “Americans with Disabilities Act” or “ADA”).

2. The Court has original jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims arising under 42 U.S.C. § 12181, et seq. pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343 and 42 U.S.C. § 12117(a).

3. Plaintiff, CARLOS BRITO, is an individual over eighteen years of age, with a residence in Miami-Dade County, Florida, and is otherwise *sui juris*.

4. At all times material, Defendant, MANGLAR, L.L.C., owned and operated a commercial property at 4179 NW 107th Avenue, Doral, Florida, 33178, (hereinafter the “Commercial Property”) and conducted a substantial amount of business in that place of public accommodation in Miami Dade County, Florida.

5. At all times material, Defendant, MANGLAR, L.L.C., was and is a Florida Limited Liability Company registered to conduct business in the State of Florida, with its principal place of business listed in Weston, Florida.

6. At all times material, Defendant, D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC d/b/a GELATERIA MADE IN ITALY, owned and/or operated a commercial restaurant within the Commercial Property and conducted a substantial amount of business in that place of public accommodation in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Defendant, D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC, holds itself out to the public as “GELATERIA MADE IN ITALY.”

7. At all times material, Defendant, D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC was and is a Florida Limited Liability Company, organized under the laws of the State of Florida, with its principal place of business in Doral, Florida.

8. At all times material, Defendant, GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP d/b/a GOLD CHICKEN GOLD, owned and/or operated a commercial restaurant within the Commercial Property and conducted a substantial amount of business in that place of public accommodation in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Defendant, GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP holds itself out to the public as “GOLD CHICKEN GOLD.”

9. At all times material, Defendant, GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP was and is a Florida Profit Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Florida, with its principal place of business in Doral, Florida.

10. At all times material, Defendant, PANGOLD, LLC d/b/a DON PAN INTERNATIONAL BAKERY, owned and/or operated a commercial restaurant within the Commercial Property and conducted a substantial amount of business in that place of public accommodation in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Defendant, PANGOLD, LLC, holds itself out to the public as “DON PAN INTERNATIONAL BAKERY.”

11. At all times material, Defendant, PANGOLD, LLC was and is a Florida Limited Liability Company, organized under the laws of the State of Florida, with its principal place of business in Miami, Florida.

12. Venue is properly located in the Southern District of Florida because Defendants’ Commercial Property is located in Miami-Dade County, Florida, Defendants regularly conduct business within Miami-Dade County, Florida, and because a substantial part(s) of the events or omissions giving rise to these claims occurred in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

#### FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

13. Although over thirty (30) years have passed since the effective date of Title III of the ADA, Defendants have yet to make their facilities accessible to individuals with disabilities.

14. Congress provided commercial businesses one and a half years to implement the Act. The effective date was January 26, 1992. In spite of this abundant lead-time and the extensive publicity the ADA has received since 1990, Defendants have continued to discriminate against people who are disabled in ways that block them from access and use of Defendants’ property and the businesses therein.

15. The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in 28 CFR 36.201 and requires landlords and tenants to be liable for compliance.

16. Plaintiff, CARLOS BRITO, is an individual with disabilities as defined by and

pursuant to the ADA. Plaintiff, CARLOS BRITO, is, among other things, a paraplegic (paralyzed from his T-6 vertebrae down) and is therefore substantially limited in major life activities due to his impairment, including, but not limited to, not being able to walk or stand. Plaintiff requires the use of a wheelchair to ambulate.

17. The Plaintiff is a staunch advocate of the ADA. Since becoming aware of his rights, and their repeated infringement, he has dedicated his life to this cause so that he, and others like him, may have full and equal enjoyment of public accommodations without the fear of discrimination and repeated exposure to architectural barriers in violation of the ADA.s

18. He is often frustrated and disheartened by the repetitiveness of the complaints he is forced to make to employees and management at different places of public accommodation over thirty (30) years after the legislation of the ADA, to no avail. The Plaintiff is accordingly of the belief that the only way to affect change is through the mechanisms provided under the ADA.

19. Defendant, MANGLAR, L.L.C., owns, operates, and oversees the Commercial Property, its general parking lot and parking spots specific to the businesses therein, located in Miami Dade County, Florida, that is the subject of this Action.

20. The subject Commercial Property is open to the public. The individual Plaintiff visits the Commercial Property and businesses located within the commercial property, to include visits to the Commercial Property and business located within the Commercial Property on or about August 19, 2024, and encountered multiple violations of the ADA that directly affected his ability to use and enjoy the Commercial Property. He often visits the Commercial Property in order to avail himself of the goods and services offered there, and because it is approximately eleven (11) miles from his residence and is near other businesses and restaurants he frequents as a patron. He plans to return to the Commercial Property within two (2) months of the filing of this

Complaint, in order to avail himself of the goods and services offered at the place of public accommodation and check if it has been remediated of the ADA violations he encountered.

21. The Plaintiff found the Commercial Property and the businesses named herein located within the Commercial Property to be rife with ADA violations. The Plaintiff encountered architectural barriers at the Commercial Property, and businesses named herein located within the Commercial Property, and wishes to continue his patronage and use of each of the premises.

22. The Plaintiff has encountered architectural barriers that are in violation of the ADA at the subject Commercial Property and businesses located within the Commercial Property. The barriers to access at the Commercial Property, and businesses within, have each denied or diminished Plaintiff's ability to visit the Commercial Property and have endangered his safety in violation of the ADA. The barriers to access, which are set forth below, have likewise posed a risk of injury(ies), embarrassment, and discomfort to Plaintiff, CARLOS BRITO, and others similarly situated.

23. Defendants, MANGLAR, L.L.C.; D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC, GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP; and PANGOLD, LLC, own and/or operate places of public accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201 (a) and 36.104. Defendants, MANGLAR, L.L.C.; D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC, GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP; and PANGOLD, LLC, are responsible for complying with the obligations of the ADA. The place of public accommodation where Defendants, MANGLAR, L.L.C.; D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC, GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP; and PANGOLD, LLC, own and/or operate are the Commercial Property and/or Business located at 4179 NW 107th Avenue, Doral, Florida, 33178.

24. Defendants, MANGLAR, L.L.C., and D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC

are jointly and severally liable and responsible for all the violations listed in Count II of this Complaint. Defendants, MANGLAR, L.L.C., and GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP, are jointly and severally liable and responsible for all the violations listed in Count III of this Complaint. Defendants, MANGLAR, L.L.C., and PANGOLD, LLC are jointly and severally liable and responsible for all the violations listed in Count IV of this Complaint. Defendant, MANGLAR, L.L.C. as landlord of the commercial property is liable for all the violations listed in this Complaint.

25. Plaintiff, CARLOS BRITO, has a realistic, credible, existing, and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendants' non-compliance with the ADA with respect to the described Commercial Property, and with respect to the allegations of this Complaint. Plaintiff has reasonable grounds to believe that he will continue to be subjected to discrimination at the Commercial Property, in violation of the ADA. Plaintiff desires to visit the Commercial Property and business located therein, not only to avail himself of the services available at the Commercial Property, but to assure himself that the Commercial Property and business therein are in compliance with the ADA, so that he and others similarly situated will have full and equal enjoyment of the Commercial Property without fear of discrimination.

26. Defendants have discriminated against the individual Plaintiff by denying him access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the Commercial Property and business located therein, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq.

**COUNT I – ADA VIOLATIONS AS TO DEFENDANT**  
**MANGLAR, L.L.C.**

27. The Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 26 above as though fully set forth herein.

28. Defendant, MANGLAR, L.L.C., has discriminated, and continues to discriminate against Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing, inter alia, to have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendants have 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A list of the violations that Plaintiff encountered during his visit to the Commercial Property are the following:

A. Parking

- i. There are accessible parking spaces that do not provide signs designating them as accessible, violating Section 4.6.4 of the ADAAG and Section 502.6 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- ii. The required number of accessible parking spaces is not provided, violating Section 4.1.2(5a) and 4.6.1 of the ADAAG and Section 208.2.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

B. Entrance Access and Path of Travel

- i. Plaintiff had difficulty traversing the path of travel, as it is not continuous and accessible. Violation: there are inaccessible routes from the public sidewalk and transportation stop. These are violations of the requirements in Sections 4.3.2(1), 4.3.8, 4.5.1, and 4.5.2 of the ADAAG and Sections 206.2.1, 302.1, 303, and 402.2 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- ii. Plaintiff had difficulty traversing the path of travel due to abrupt changes in level. Violation: there are changes in levels of greater than half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) an inch, violating Sections 4.3.8 and 4.5.2 of the ADAAG and Section 303 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- iii. Plaintiff had difficulty entering tenant spaces without assistance, as the entrance thresholds

are too high. Violation: there are threshold rises in excess of half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) an inch at the tenant entrances, violating Section 4.13.8 of the ADAAG and Section 404.2.5 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**COUNT II – ADA VIOLATIONS AS TO DEFENDANTS MANGLAR, L.L.C.,  
AND D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC**

29. The Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 26 above as though fully set forth herein.

30. Defendants, MANGLAR, L.L.C., and D.H. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN LLC, have discriminated, and continue to discriminate, against Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing, inter alia, to have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if a Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A list of the violations that Plaintiff encountered during his visit to the Commercial Property and Business, include but are not limited to, the following:

A. Access to Goods and Services

- i. There is seating provided that does not comply with the standards prescribed in Section 4.32 of the ADAAG and Sections 226 & 902 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

B. Public Restrooms

- i. Plaintiff was exposed to a cutting/burning hazard because the lavatory pipes are not wrapped. Violation: the lavatory pipes are not fully insulated or maintained violating Section 4.19.4 of the ADAAG and Section 606.5 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- ii. Plaintiff could not transfer to the toilet without assistance, as objects are mounted less than twelve inches (12”) above a grab bar obstructing its use. Violation: the grab bars do not



comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.16.4 & 4.26 of the ADAAG and Section 609.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**COUNT III – ADA VIOLATIONS AS TO DEFENDANTS MANGLAR, L.L.C.,  
AND GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP**

31. The Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 26 above as though fully set forth herein.

32. Defendants, MANGLAR, L.L.C., and GOLD CHICKEN GOLD CORP, have discriminated, and continue to discriminate, against Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing, inter alia, to have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if a Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A list of the violations that Plaintiff encountered during his visit to the Commercial Property and Business, include but are not limited to, the following:

A. Public Restrooms

- i. There are permanently designated interior spaces without proper signage, violating Section 4.1.3(16) and 4.30 of the ADAAG and Sections 216.2 and 703 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- ii. Plaintiff had difficulty using the locking mechanism on the restroom door without assistance, as it requires tight grasping. Violation: the restroom door has non-compliant hardware for disabled patrons, violating Sections 4.13.9 & 4.27.4 of the ADAAG and Sections 309.4 & 404.2.7 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- iii. Plaintiff could not use the soap bottle without assistance, as it requires a tight grasp to operate. Violation: the soap dispensers require a tight grasp to operate in violation of Section 4.27.4 of the ADAAG and Section 309.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is

readily achievable.

- iv. Plaintiff could not use the paper towel dispenser without assistance, as it is mounted too high. Violation: there are dispensers provided for public use in the restroom, with controls outside the ranges prescribed in Sections 4.2.5, 4.2.6, and 4.27.3 of the ADAAG and Sections 308 & 309.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- v. Plaintiff could not transfer to the toilet without assistance, as the side grab bar is not mounted at the required height, and it is not mounted at the required location. Violation: the grab bars do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Section 4.16.4 & Figure 29 of the ADAAG and Sections 604.5.1 & 609.4 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- vi. Plaintiff could not use the toilet paper dispenser without assistance, as it is not mounted at the required location. Violation: the toilet paper dispenser is not mounted in accordance with Section 4.16.6 and Figure 29 of the ADAAG and Section 604.7 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- vii. Plaintiff could not flush the toilet without assistance, as the flush valve is not mounted on the wide area. Violation: the flush valve is not mounted on the compliant side in violation of Section 4.16.5 of the ADAAG and Section 604.6 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

**COUNT IV – ADA VIOLATIONS AS TO DEFENDANTS**  
**MANGLAR, L.L.C., AND PANGOLD, LLC**

33. The Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 26 above as though fully set forth herein.

34. Defendants, MANGLAR, L.L.C., and PANGOLD, LLC, have discriminated, and continue to discriminate, against Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing, *inter alia*, to have

accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if a Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A list of the violations that Plaintiff encountered during his visit to the Commercial Property and Business, include but are not limited to, the following:

A. Access to Goods and Services

- i. There is seating provided that does not comply with the standards prescribed in Section 4.32 of the ADAAG and Sections 226 & 902 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

B. Public Restrooms

- i. There are permanently designated interior spaces without proper signage, violating Section 4.1.3(16) and 4.30 of the ADAAG and Sections 216.2 and 703 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- ii. Plaintiff could not flush the toilet without assistance, as the flush valve is not mounted on the wide area. Violation: the flush valve is not mounted on the compliant side in violation of Section 4.16.5 of the ADAAG and Section 604.6 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- iii. Plaintiff could not use the toilet seat cover dispenser without assistance as it is mounted at a location where the clear floor space to access it is not provided. Violation: the clear floor space provided at elements in the restroom violates the provisions of Sections 4.2.4 and 4.27.2 of the ADAAG and Section 305.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- iv. Plaintiff could not transfer to the toilet without assistance, as objects are mounted less than twelve inches (12") above a grab bar obstructing its use. Violation: the grab bars do not

comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.16.4 & 4.26 of the ADAAG and Section 609.3 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

- v. Plaintiff could not use the toilet paper dispenser without assistance, as it is not mounted at the required location. Violation: the toilet paper dispenser is not mounted in accordance with Section 4.16.6 and Figure 29 of the ADAAG and Section 604.7 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- vi. Plaintiff had difficulty using the toilet without assistance, as it is not mounted at the required distance from the side wall. Violation: the water closet is mounted at a non-compliant distance from the side wall, violating Section 4.16.2 and Figure 28 of the ADAAG and Section 604.2 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.
- vii. Plaintiff could not transfer to the toilet without assistance, as the side grab bar is not at the required location. Violation: the grab bars do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Section 4.16.4 & Figure 29 of the ADAAG and Section 604.5.1 of the 2010 ADA Standards, whose resolution is readily achievable.

### **RELIEF SOUGHT AND THE BASIS**

35. Plaintiff requests an inspection of the Defendants' place of public accommodation in order to photograph and measure all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA identified in this Complaint in conjunction with Rule 34 and timely notice. Plaintiff requests to be allowed to be physically present at such inspection in conjunction with Rule 34 and timely notice. Plaintiff requests the inspection in order to participate in crafting a remediation plan to address Plaintiff's request for injunctive relief. The remediations for the ADA violations listed herein are readily achievable.

36. The individual Plaintiff, and all other individuals similarly situated, have been

denied access to and have been denied full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, benefits, programs, and activities offered by the Defendants, Defendants' building, the businesses, and facilities therein; and has otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by the Defendants because of the Defendants' ADA violations as set forth above. The individual Plaintiff, and all others similarly situated, will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA, as requested herein. Plaintiff requests the inspection of the barriers listed herein in order to participate in crafting a remediation plan to address Plaintiff's request for injunctive relief.

37. Defendants have discriminated against the individual Plaintiff by denying him access to full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of its place of public accommodation or commercial facility, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and 28 CFR 36.302 et seq. Furthermore, Defendants continue to discriminate against Plaintiff, and all those similarly situated, by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such efforts that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.

38. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law, will suffer irreparable harm, and has a clear legal right to the relief sought. Further, injunctive relief will serve the public interest and all those similarly situated to Plaintiff. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel and is entitled to recover attorneys' fees, costs, and litigation expenses from Defendants pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR 36.505.

39. Defendants are required to remove the existing architectural barriers to the physically disabled when such removal is readily achievable for its place of public accommodation. The Plaintiff and all others similarly situated, will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein.

40. Notice to a defendant is not required as a result of the defendants' failure to cure the violations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if a Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). All other conditions precedent have been met by Plaintiff or waived by the Defendants.

41. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided with authority to grant Plaintiff's injunctive relief, including an order to alter the Commercial Property, and the business named herein located within the commercial property, located at and/or within the commercial property located at 4179 NW 107th Avenue, Doral, Florida, 33178, the exterior areas, and the common exterior areas of the Commercial Property, to make those facilities readily accessible and useable to the Plaintiff and all other mobility-impaired persons; or by closing the facility until such time as the Defendants cure the violations of the ADA.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff, CARLOS BRITO, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court issue (i) injunctive relief against Defendants including an order to make all readily achievable alterations to the facilities; or to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA; and to require Defendants to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; (ii) an award of attorneys' fees, costs and

litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205; and (iii) such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Dated: October 1, 2024

Respectfully submitted by,

**GARCIA-MENOCAL, P.L.**

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